

M15

The MANITOBA TEXT BOOK BUREAU
VICTORY ATLAS
THE WORLD AT WAR...1942-3



Dixon

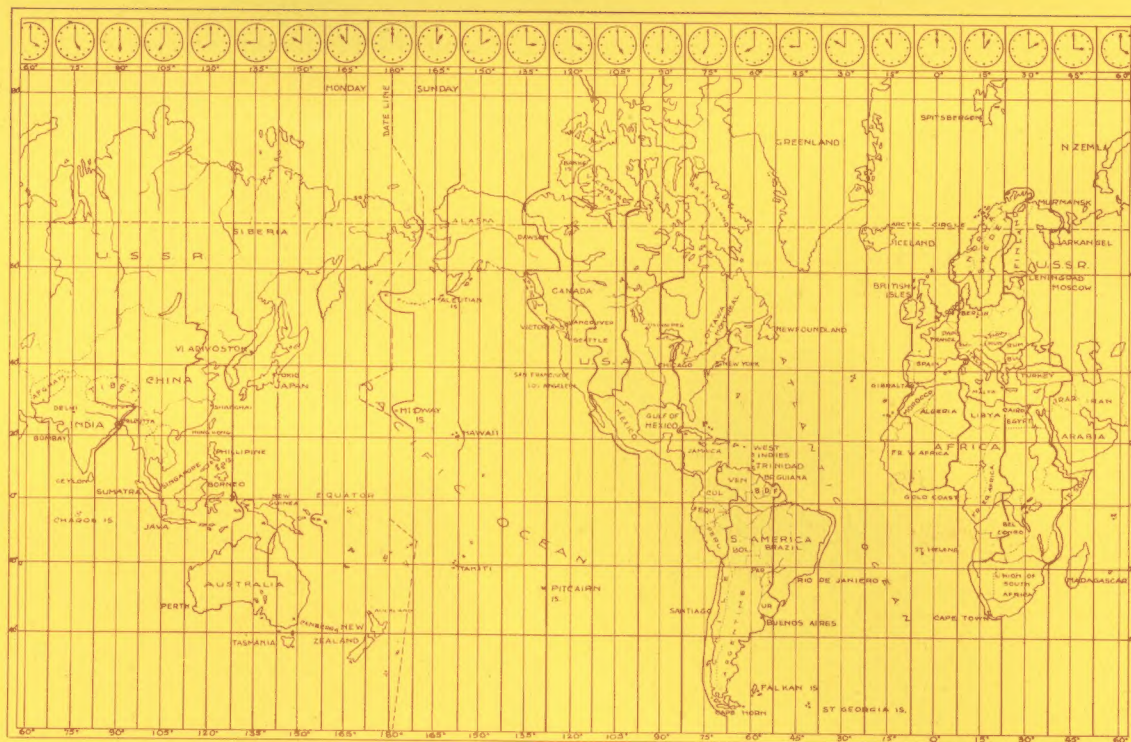
Compiled and Published by DIXON MAPS WINNIPEG MAN.

PRICE \$1⁰⁰

CONTENTS

Page

1. Index by page.
Index by country giving area, capital, population and page.
2. Chronological War Record, Introduction and important events, September 1939 to end of June 1940; continued on page 18.
2. French-German Frontier with Netherlands and Belgium invasion coast.
3. British Isles and Northern invasion coast of France.
4. Scandinavia, Finland, the Baltic and surrounding countries.
- 5-6. Europe, 1942, with Russian Front in detail.
- 7-8. Italy and the Balkan Nations.
- 9-10. The World on Mercator projection.
11. Inset map of Africa.
- 11-12. Europe, the Mediterranean and North African coast in detail.
- 13-14. The Near East and Far East. The Pacific and Indian Oceans, with inset map of the World.
- 15-16. India, Burma and adjacent countries with information.
17. The Near East.
18. Chronological War Record (continued) July 1st, 1940 to June 15th, 1942.



TIME ZONES AROUND THE GLOBE

The clocks along the top of this map are centered in each time zone and spaced every 15° longitude, giving, approximately, a one hour change per zone.

At sea these zone boundaries are usually straight lines, deviating only where necessary to include such islands or areas, as Hawaii, the Aleutians, etc. On land, however, irregularities occur so as to include in the same zone, certain areas for commercial purposes, as for instance, India, all of which is included in the 75° east of Greenwich time zone.

This map is not altogether accurate due to slight variances in some countries, daylight saving time, etc., but generally speaking, the time changes 1 hour in each 15° of longitude. Refer to the clocks.

From noon at Greenwich (zero) and travelling west, the time in each zone is 1 hour EARLIER than the previous zone until the international date line is reached at 180° longitude where the time immediately changes to 24 hours LATER. Travelling east from Greenwich, the time is 1 hour LATER in each zone until the date line is reached, where the time immediately changes to 24 hours EARLIER.

INDEX TO COUNTRIES—Their Capitals, Areas and Populations . . . For greatest detail refer to pages in the order given.

Country	Pages	Capital	Area in Square Miles (approx.)	Population (approx.)	Country	Pages	Capital	Area in Square Miles (approx.)	Population (approx.)
Aden	17, 13	Aden	42,080	100,000	Luxembourg	2, 5	Luxembourg	998	296,913
Afghanistan	15, 13	Kabul	245,000	12,000,000	Madagascar	13, 11	Tananarive	228,707	3,797,936
Alaska	9	Juneau	568,400	72,500	Malay States	16, 13	Kuala Lumpur	27,592	5,278,866
Albania	7, 7	Tirana	10,630	1,135,000	Manchukuo	14	Hsinking	503,013	36,933,000
Algeria	11, 11	Algiers	847,820	7,234,500	Mexico	10	Mexico	760,290	19,808,976
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	17, 11	Khartoum	969,600	6,000,000	Morocco (Spanish)	11	Tetuan	8,880	795,000
Angola	11	Luanda	484,729	3,225,000	Morocco (French)	11	Rabat	200,000	6,245,220
Australia	14	Canberra	2,974,581	6,960,000	Mozambique	11	Lorenco Marques	297,917	4,006,000
Belgian Congo	11	Leopoldville	941,800	13,830,000	Nepal	16, 13	Katmahdu	54,000	5,600,000
Belgium	2, 5, 12	Brussels	11,753	8,361,200	Netherlands (Holland)	2, 5, 12	The Hague	13,202	8,728,569
Bhutan	16, 13	Punaka	18,000	300,000	Netherlands Indies	13, 14	Batavia	733,790	60,727,233
Bolivia	10	Sucre	514,468	3,282,736	Newfoundland	10	Saint Johns	42,734	290,500
Brazil	10	Rio de Janeiro	3,285,319	44,116,000	New Zealand	14	Wellington	103,862	1,618,100
Bulgaria	8, 5, 12	Sofia	42,814	6,734,840	Nigeria	11	Lagos	372,674	20,190,770
Burma	16, 13	Rangoon	261,000	14,667,146	Northern Ireland	3, 5	Belfast	5,237	1,279,750
Canada	9, 10	Ottawa	3,694,863	11,209,000	Norway	4, 5	Oslo	124,985	2,921,000
Ceylon	15, 13	Colombo	25,332	5,712,000	Palestine	17, 6, 12	Jerusalem	10,155	1,467,000
Chile	10	Santiago	286,322	4,634,840	Philippine Islands	10, 14, 10	Manila	114,400	16,000,300
China	16, 13	Chungking	3,756,100	422,527,000	Poland	4, 5, 12	Warsaw	150,335	35,090,000
Chosen	14	Keijo	85,200	22,047,836	Portugal	5, 11	Lisbon	34,904	6,991,260
Cuba	10	Havana	44,164	4,172,732	Rhodesia	11	Salisbury	440,674	2,764,300
Denmark	4, 5, 12	Copenhagen	16,571	3,776,328	Rumania	8, 5, 12	Bucharest	75,039	12,935,000
Egypt	17, 12	Cairo	383,000	15,951,000	Saudi Arabia	17, 13	Mecca	413,792	5,500,000
England	3, 5	London	50,874	38,173,950	Scotland	3	Edinburgh	30,405	4,916,000
Ethiopia	17, 11	Addis Ababa	585,783	12,100,000	Sierra Leone	11, 10	Freetown	31,000	1,672,057
Finland	4, 5	Helsinki	136,054	3,864,000	Slovakia	7, 5, 12	Bratislava	14,668	2,410,000
France	2, 3, 5, 11, 12	Paris	212,681	41,980,000	Somaliland (British)	17, 13	Berbera	68,000	344,768
French Equatorial Africa	11	Brazzaville	912,049	3,422,815	Somaliland (French)	17, 13	Djibouti	5,790	46,390
French Indo-China	16, 13	Hanoi	284,522	23,250,000	Southwest Africa	11	Windhoek	322,393	288,000
French West Africa	11	Dakar	1,814,810	14,944,830	Spain	5, 11	Madrid	195,010	23,950,820
Germany	5, 4, 12	Berlin	246,342	84,022,066	Straits Settlements	9, 13	Singapore	1,600	1,367,854
Gold Coast	11	Accra	91,843	3,786,660	Sweden	4, 5	Stockholm	173,105	6,284,722
Great Britain & N. Ireland	3, 5	London	94,278	46,688,815	Switzerland	2, 5, 12	Berne	15,940	4,183,200
Greece	8, 12, 5	Athens	54,092	7,020,000	Syria & Lebanon	17, 6	Beirut	76,197	3,216,567
Greenland	10	Godhaven	837,620	18,163	Thailand (Siam)	16, 13	Bankok	200,148	15,266,000
Guiana, British	10	Georgetown	89,480	337,039	Transjordan	17, 6, 13	Aman	16,220	325,000
Hawaii	14	Honolulu	6,407	423,332	Tunisia	11, 12	Tunis	48,300	2,608,300
Hong Kong	13	Victoria	391	1,007,000	Turkey	17, 6, 8	Ankara	296,190	17,829,000
Hungary	5, 12	Budapest	61,723	13,412,667	Union of South Africa	11	Pretoria	472,550	10,160,000
Iceland	10	Reykjavik	39,709	119,000	United States	10	Washington, D.C.	3,022,387	131,669,275
India	15, 13	New Delhi	1,773,168	400,000,000	U. S. S. R. (Russia)	6, 13, 9	Moscow	8,170,268	180,122,390
Iran (Persia)	17, 6	Teheran	628,000	15,055,115	Wales	3	Cardiff	7,466	2,176,050
Iraq	17, 6	Baghdad	143,240	4,412,959	Yugoslavia	7, 5, 12	Belgrade	95,551	15,703,000
Ireland (Irish Free State)	3, 5	Dublin	26,592	2,944,000					
Italy	7, 12	Rome	119,703	44,530,000					
Jamaica	10	Kingston	4,450	1,173,645					
Japanese Empire	14	Tokyo	263,357	101,663,280					
Kenya	11	Nairobi	224,960	3,334,000					
Liberia	11	Monrovia	43,000	1,500,000					
Libya	12, 11	Tripoli	633,040	814,400					

Continents

Africa	11	11,529,480	155,475,000
Asia	17, 6, 10, 13	16,494,217	1,090,314,000
Europe	5, 12, 10	3,773,958	539,800,000
North America	10	9,359,466	184,511,000
South America	10	7,052,095	90,110,000
The World	10	55,885,000	2,132,650,000

CHRONOLOGICAL WAR RECORD

INTRODUCTION

On Nov. 11th, 1918 firing ceased on "The Western Front" and the Armistice concluding the last "Great War" was signed.

June 28th, 1919 "The Treaty of Versailles" received its signatories, first President Wilson, followed by the representatives of all Nations of the World with the exception of China. China, curiously enough, was the first country to suffer aggression in a world at peace on Sept. 18th, 1931, when Japan commenced their still unfinished (after 10 years of bloodshed) struggle with China, by seizing strategic points on the south Manchurian Railway and occupying Mukden. In spite of China's appeal, the League of Nations failed to act effectively in her role of "Keeper of the Peace" so Germany took advantage of the exposure to build up her war machine as a prelude to her subsequent expansion.

In 1922 the erstwhile publisher, twice jailed agitator and bandit-rebel Benito Mussolini, took over the reins of government in Italy, emulating the Russian dictatorship in a Fascist regime, with a would-be-Caesar-complex.

Nov. 8th, 1923, introduced the coming of a "third European dictatorship" when Adolf Hitler, a nonentity at the time made the headlines when he organized an unsuccessful revolt in Munich, was sentenced to five years in jail, but was released the following year.

On Jan. 30th, 1933, Corporal Hitler, of the last war, became Chancellor of the German Reich. A long story could be told, but a few words will have to suffice to cover his bloody regime commencing with the Blood Purge of June 30th, 1934, which horrified the world, and in which at least 70 of his former comrades, associates and high officials, stumbling blocks in his path to power, were summarily executed.

March 16th, 1935, Germany's Fuehrer announced conscription in Germany. Then in Oct. 1938, encouraged by the ineptitude of the League of Nations to repress the Japanese belligerency towards China, Mussolini decided to emulate Caesar by securing additional colonies to increase his Empire at the expense of the Ethiopians. After seven months of bombing, machine gunning and poison gas attacks on bow and arrow armed natives, Il Duce made his "Glorious Conquest" of Abyssinia in May, 1936. Encouraged by Dictator Mussolini's successes and the failure of the League of Nations successfully to intervene, another dictator put into effect the theories propounded in his Mein Kampf.

From his ascension to power in 1934 two years were spent in maturing his plans in feverish building of a powerful enough war machine to bring the desired world domination within the realms of feasibility.

Two years, then events occurred in swift rapidity: March 1st, 1938, Germany invaded Austria, on March 12th, Austria was incorporated into the Reich. In spite of the Munich Conference of Sept. 15th, 1938, two weeks later, Oct. 1st, Sudetenland was annexed, followed by Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia on March 14th, 1939. A week later, March 22nd, Memmel was annexed.

Aug. 23rd, 1939, a pact between Germany and Russia was entered into. War drums were reverberating throughout the world, and by the end of the month, WAR!

1939

Sept. 1—Germany's mighty war machine invades Poland. 3—Great Britain and France declare war on Germany; S.S. Athenia torpedoed, 142 lives lost including 5 Canadians and 30 Americans. 5—French troops occupy Wardt Forest (German territory). 8-10—German pincers movement develops in Poland. Canada declares war. 11—British troops land in France. 17—Russia invades Poland. 27—Warsaw surrenders. 29—Germany and Russia partition Poland.

Oct. 10—Lithuania, following Estonia and Latvia, yield naval and air bases to U.S.S.R.; British Empire Air Training Plan in Canada announced; 14—Royal Oak torpedoed in Scapa Flow, 786 lives lost.

Nov. 7—Queen Wilhelmina and King Leopold appeal for peace. 18—Germany opens magnetic mine campaign against Britain. 21—France and Britain announce retaliatory export embargo. 30—Russia attacks Finland by land, sea and air.

Dec. 2—Pocket battleship Deutschland, sinks armed merchant cruiser, Rawalpindi, in N. Atlantic. 11-14—League of Nations, for the first time, expels member state, Russia, for armed aggression by unanimous vote; British cruisers, Exeter, Ajax and Achilles, engage pocket battleship Graf Spee, in 11-hour running battle off Montevideo; German warship forced to take refuge in harbour. 17—Graf Spee scuttled in mouth of River Plate. 20—Capt. Hans Langsdorff commits suicide.

1940

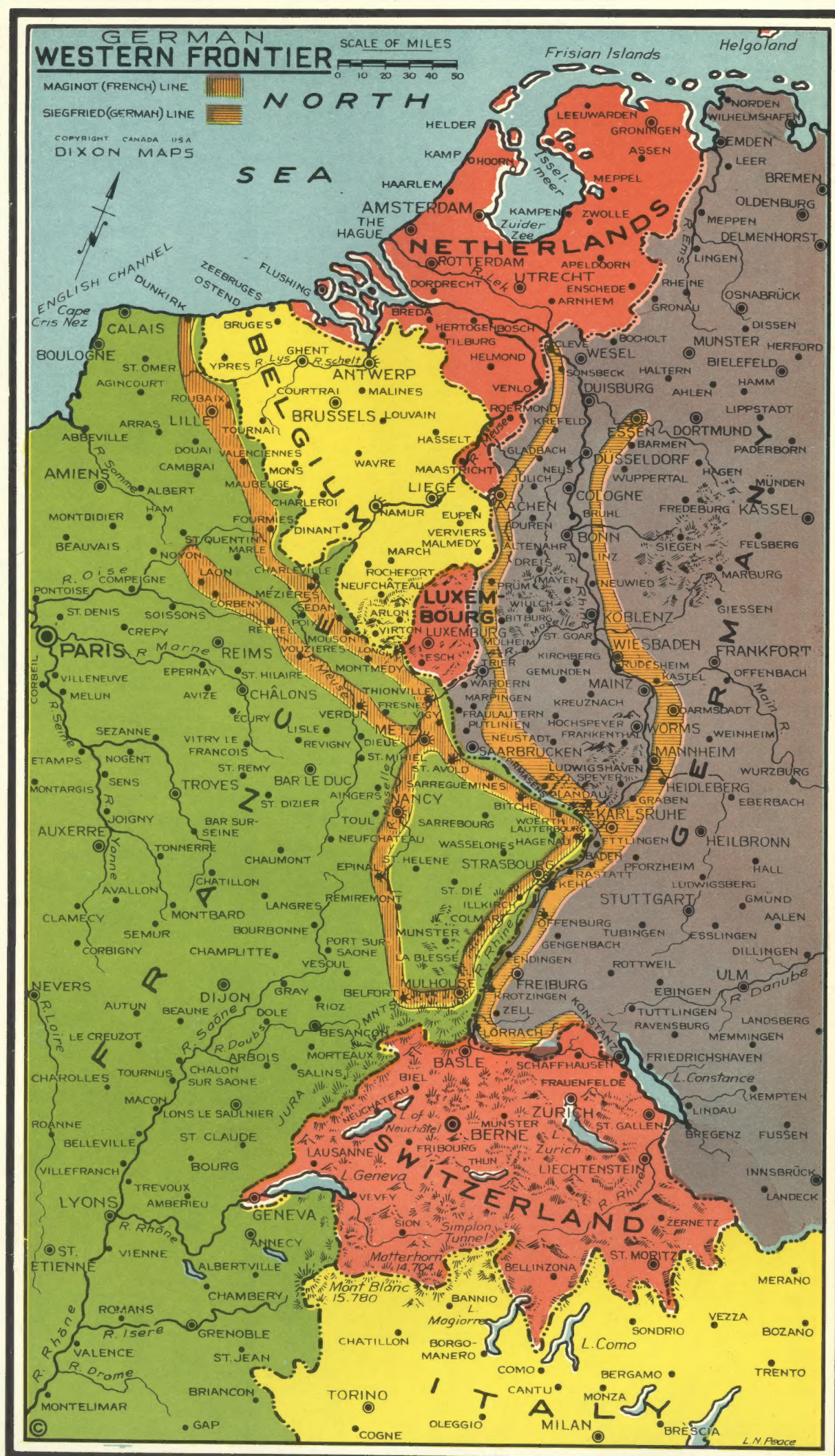
Jan. 1—Finland announces entire Russian division "virtually annihilated". 5—Leslie Hore-Belisha resigns as British Secretary of State for War. 22—Russia launches five separate offensives against Finns.

Feb. 17—British destroyer, Cossack, forces "hellship" Altmark ashore, rescuing more than 300 Britishers, originally captured by Graf Spee.

March 12—Finn-Russo peace agreement reached in Moscow. 17—Hostilities cease.

April: 8—Allies mine Norwegian "Iron-ore-corridor"; 9—Germany invades Denmark, lands troops at Oslo, Bergen, Stavanger, Trondheim, Egersund and Narvik, Norway; 10—First German and British naval battle of Narvik; 12—British mine Skaggerak and Kattegat; 13—British battleship, Warspite, leads new force into Narvik, sinking 7 German destroyers and merchant shipping; 15—British and French troops land in Norway; 30—Germans capture Allied key positions in Norway.

May 2—Allies withdraw from all Norway south of Trondheim. 3—Evacuate Namsos. 10—Winston Churchill becomes Prime Minister of Great Britain; Germany invades Holland and Luxembourg. 14—Holland capitulates to Germany. 15—Germans drive great bulge into French lines with Sedan as pivot point. 16—Meuse line crumbles; Allies begin withdrawal. 17—Germans enter Brussels and pour into Sedan bulge. 18—Paul Renaud succeeds Edouard Daladier as French Premier. 19—Gen. Maxime Weygand becomes commander-in-chief of Allied armies; Germans capture St. Quentin and Le Cateau, drive seaward. 20—Germans reach Cambrai-Peronne road. 23—Churchill flies to France on second impromptu trip to avert, if possible, French collapse. Confers with Petain, Reynaud and Weygand. 25—Allies in Belgium withdraw behind River Lys; France removes 15 generals. 26—Germans reach Channel in force, occupy Boulogne. 27—Reach Calais. 28—King Leopold surrenders Belgian Army; Allied troops capture Narvik. 29—Germans take Ypres, Lille, Armentieres; 30—Dunkirk evacuation begins under rain of bombs; Dunkirk Evacuation by "mosquito fleet" completed, 335,000 men saved but all equipment lost.



June: 5—New German offensive against improvised line along Somme and Aisne begins; 6—Somme-Aisne front begins to crumble; 8—Germans reach Dieppe-Paris road at Forges-les-Eaux; 9—Entire front in confusion, with infiltrations everywhere; 10—Italy enters war; Germans cross lower Seine; Allies withdraw Narvik; 12—Germans cross the Marne; 14—French abandon Paris as German troops march into capital; 15—Verdun falls; offensive against Maginot garrisons begins; Russia enters Lithuania; 17—Marshal Henri Philippe Petain becomes Premier of France, asks for armistice; Russia enters Latvia and Estonia; B.E.F. evacuation from Brittany in full swing; 20—Armistice negotiations begin at Compiegne; 22—Armistice signed, giving Germany full control of entire French Atlantic coast; 25—Armistice with Italy signed; 26—Hostilities in France end at 12:35 a.m.; 27—Russia sends ultimatum to Rumania; begins occupation of Bessarabia following day.

(Continued on Page 18)

GERMAN WESTERN FRONTIER

COPYRIGHT CANADA & U.S.A.
DIXON "MAPS"





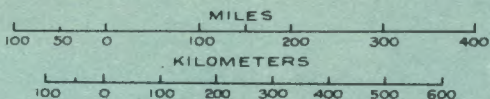
EUROPE

OF TO-DAY

LEGEND

- CAPITAL CITIES ●
 MUNITION WORKS ■
 GERMAN FORTIFICATIONS ■
 FRENCH ■
 NAVAL FORTIFICATIONS ★
 RAILWAYS + + + + +

~ SCALE ~



ATLANTIC

OCEAN













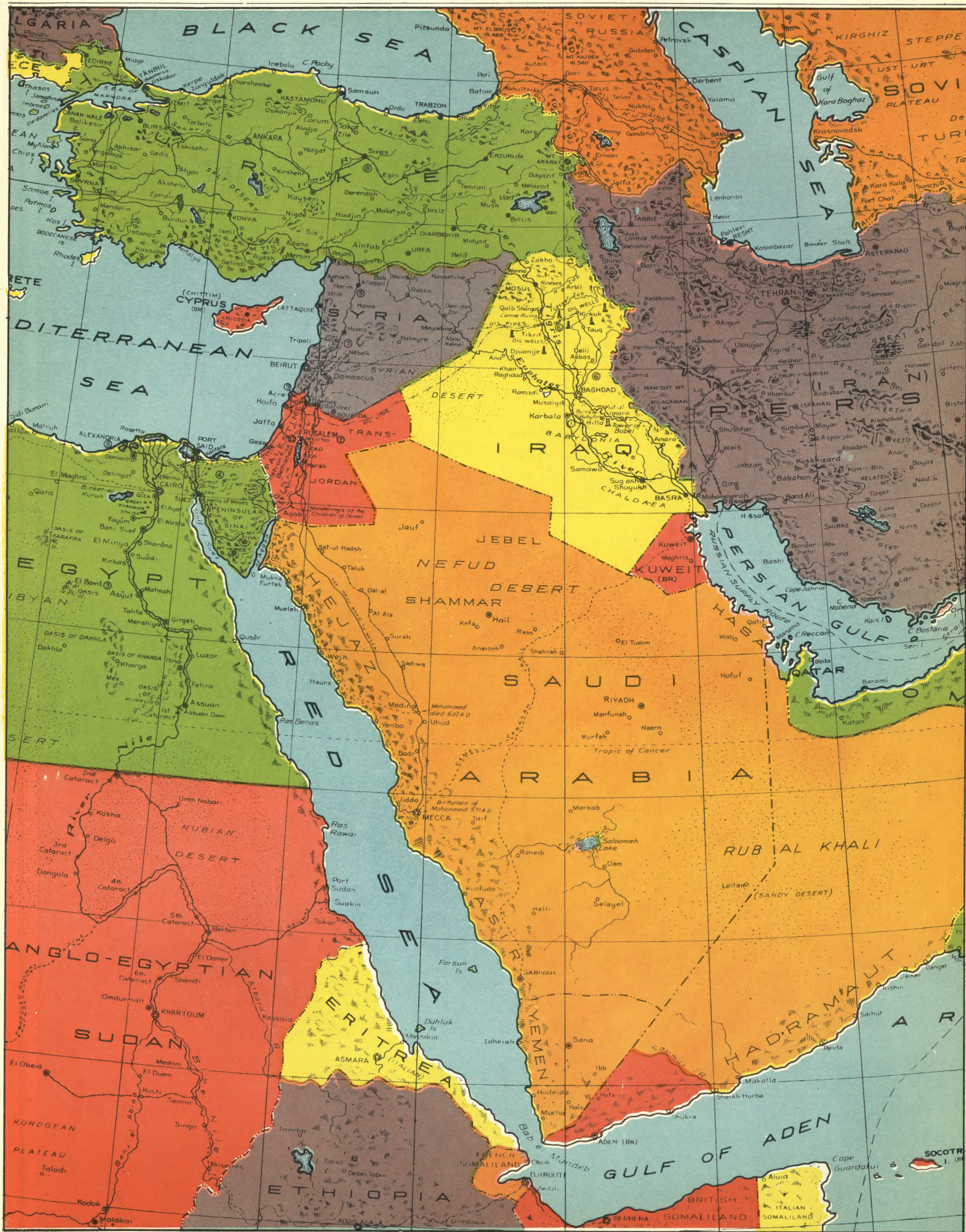












(Continued from Page 2)

July: 1—Nazis seize Channel Islands; 2—First refugee children arrive in Canada; 3—Naval battle of Oran; Britain immobilizes large part of French fleet; 9—French naval commander at Alexandria agrees to immobilize one battleship, four cruisers, smaller craft; 15—British forces yield to Italian offensive, East Africa; 19—Australian cruiser Sydney sinks Italian cruiser Bartolomeo Colleoni in Mediterranean.

Aug: 4—Italians invade British Somaliland; 9—Britain announces withdrawal of troops from N. China; 11—Waves of German planes bomb England from Portland to Thames estuary; 12—German air blitzkrieg opens against British; 14—British planes bomb Turin and Milan; 17—Germany proclaims "total blockade" of British Isles; 19—Britain withdraws from British Somaliland; 20—U.S. leases British ports for joint defence; 21—Dobruja ceded to Bulgaria; 22—Britain announces 1,000 German planes downed since raids began on June 18; 26—British bomb Berlin; 28—German raiders drop incendiary bombs on London; British bomb Berlin for three hours; 30—N.W. section of Rumania, Bessarabia, ceded to Hungary; 31—Britain loses seventh armed merchant cruiser, Dunvegan Castle.

Sept: 1—President Roosevelt calls 60,000 National Guardsmen for year's service; 3—President Roosevelt informs Congress 50 over-age destroyers traded to Britain in exchange naval and air bases New World; 4—Hitler, in speech, warns British that Nazis are coming; 5—Britain loses two destroyers; 6—King Carol abdicates; 7—London receives first all-out bombing; Gen. Ion Antonescu forms Rumanian cabinet; 10—Buckingham Palace bombed; London's 4th consecutive day; 11—Ingolf Elster Christensen appointed Regent of Nazi Norway; 13—Marshall Graziani masses Italian troops for drive into Egypt; 14—Invasion of Egypt begins; 16—President Roosevelt proclaims Oct. 16th as registration day; 22—British ship City of Benares, carrying child refugees to Canada, torpedoed; Franco-Jap agreement signed; 23—French and British fight naval battle at Dakar; 25—Gibraltar bombed; De Gaulle repulsed at Dakar; 26—President Roosevelt embargoes scrap iron and steel; 27—Germany, Italy and Japan sign triple alliance.

Oct: 1—London bombed 25 consecutive nights; 3—Chamberlain resigns; 4—Hitler, Mussolini meet at Brenner Pass; 5—U.S. mobilizes naval reservists; 10—St. Paul's bombed; 13—Italy announces loss three war-craft near Malta; 16—All U.S. men between ages 21-35 register for selective service; 18—Burma road reopened; 28—Italy invades Greece through Albania.

Nov: 1—British heavily bomb Berlin; 4—Greek troops capture 3 Albanian towns; 5—President Roosevelt re-elected for third term; 8—Hitler rejects any compromise in Munich speech; 9—Freighter, City of Rayville sunk off Australia; First American ship casualty of war; Neville Chamberlain dies; 13—British smash Italian fleet at Taranto; Hitler confers with Soviet Commissar Molotov; 14—Greeks launch general offensive against Italians; 15—Coventry, England, blasted by German bombers; 16—Greeks take Italian base at Koritza; 18—Mussolini, in speech, declares "I can't be stopped"; 20—Axis joined by Hungary; 23—By Rumania; 24—By Slovakia; 25—J. M. Andrews becomes Prime Minister of N. Ireland; 27—British and Italian naval battle in Mediterranean; Iron Guards massacre 64 Rumanian political prisoners; 28—Greeks announce capture of Argirostron; 30—Hitler annexes Lorraine to the Reich.

Dec: 2—Germany claims sinking 18 British ships in Convoy. 6—Greeks capture Port Edda. 9—British capture 1,000 Italian prisoners. 11—British capture Italian base at Sidi Barrani. 12—Lord Lothian dies in Washington; British drive against Italians in Egypt. 13—Sheffield, Eng. heavily bombed. 14—Canadian liner Western Prince sunk by German submarine; Laval ousted from Vichy government. 15—Italians counter-attack in Albania. 16—British ask U.S. for financial aid. 17—British capture 3 Italian forts in Egypt. 18—British fleet enters Adriatic, bomb Italian base at Vallona Albania; U.S. gives Britain "go ahead" on \$3,000,000,000 orders. 19—Britain signs contract for 60 U.S. built freighters; Kyosti Kallio, ex-president of Finland dies; Risto Rytty inducted chief executive. 21—Britain suffers longest and most destructive air raid to date. 22—Italy signs treaty of accord with Slovakia. 23—Halifax appointed British Ambassador to U.S.; Anthony Eden named Foreign Minister. 27—Unofficial Christmas truce ends as Nazis raid London. 29—President Roosevelt, in fireside chat, promises greater aid to Britain in spite of Axis threat; Greeks capture 3 strategic Albanian villages. 31—Hitler, in New Year's speech, promises victory in 1941.

1941

Jan: 2—Neutral Ireland bombed by an "unidentified craft". 3—Bremen bombed in all-night raid. 5-30—British take Bardia, Tobruk and Derna in quick succession, also advance in Eritrea. 7—President Roosevelt creates defense commission. 8—U.S. Congress gets \$17,485,528,049 defense budget. 13—Paris reported in grip of acute food shortage. 15—Sir Gerald Campbell, British High Commissioner to Canada, appointed Minister to U.S.; First U.S. troops embark for St. John Newfoundland. 17—Cordell Hull discloses agreement on American plane base on island of St. Lucia. 18—London starts first compulsory mobilization in history; Roosevelt and Wilkie confer. 20—Roosevelt takes oath for third term; France proposes to turn over immobilized fleet to Germany; Hitler and Mussolini meet for 5th War Council. 22—Wilkie departs for England; Lord Halifax arrives in U.S. 27—Wilkie seeking war information first hand, meets Churchill in London. 30—Hitler speech threatens intensified war against Britain and torpedoing of American ships if they bring aid.

Feb: 6—Bengasi, last Italian stronghold in Eastern Libya, captured by British. 8—Lend-Lease Bill passes House. 9—British Navy shells Genoa, Italy, without interference from main Italian fleet based at La Spezia, 60 miles distant. 10—Britain severs diplomatic relations with Rumania. 12—British parachutists land in Italy. 13—British take El Aghella and push towards Tripoli. 16-18—Australian troops are sent to Singapore as precautionary measure.

Mar: 1—Bulgaria joins Axis, Nazis occupy Sofia. 5—Britain breaks diplomatic relations with Bulgaria. 8—Lend Lease bill passes U.S. Senate, 60 to 31; London suffers most intense raid in weeks. 11—Roosevelt signs Lend-Lease bill; Thailand and Indo-China agreement signed. 12—British Expeditionary Force arrives in Greece; Buckingham Palace bombed for fourth time. 13—Roosevelt freezes Hungarian assets. 16—British draft women for defense work. 17—Navy R.A.F. retake Berbera, Somaliland capital. 19—Roosevelt creates National Defense Mediation Board. 24—Wilkie arrives in Toronto on brief speech tour. 27—17 year old King Peter II placed on Yugo-Slavia throne following flight of pro-Nazi Regent Prince Paul. 30—U.S. take into protective custody 30 Danish, 28 Italian and 2 German ships.

Apr: 1—Italian and German ships seized by Mexico. 3—Italian evacuates Addis Ababa. 6—Hitler strikes at Greece as mechanized forces cross border. 9—German troops enter Salonika 4 p.m. following Greek evacuation. 14—Haile Selassie, first dethroned monarch, is first to regain throne. 15—Royal Navy sink entire Italian convoy of 3 destroyers and 5 supply ships. 18—British land in Iraq via Persian Gulf. Premier Korizis of Greece commits suicide. 23—King George of Greece abandons Athens and establishes Government at Crete. 27—Churchill warns world, war may spread to Spain and Morocco. It may spread westwards to Turkey and Russia, the Black Sea, the Caspian. 28—Lindbergh resigns as colonel in Army Air Corps; Nazis occupy Athens, Greek capital.

May: 1—80 per cent. of B.E.F. safe in evacuation of Greece; U.S. divert 50 ships to British aid. 2—Lord Beaverbrook appointed vice-premier of Britain. 5—Iraq air force crushed by British who reject Turkish offer of mediation. Churchill's war policy upheld 447 to 3. 6—Stalin assumes Russian premiership. 8—Pro-Axis Premier Raschid Ali Al Gailani flees Iraq capital; Hon. R. G. Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia, addresses Canadian Parliament. 9—R. A. F. strikes fiercest blows at Germany, over 300 planes attack. 10—Nazi No. 3, Deputy Fuehrer Rudolph Hess, flies from Germany and lands in Scotland by parachute. 15—French escort Nazi planes to Iraq through Syria. 16—R. A. F. blasts Nazi planes in Syria; President Roosevelt warns Nazis against Red Sea ship threat; Seizure of 13 French vessels including the palatial liner Normandie by U.S.A. 17—British Ministry of Home Security announces total air raid casualties as 35,756 killed and 47,856 injured. Naval losses 11,285 killed, 3,353 wounded. 18—Liner Zamzam announced sunk in the South Atlantic. 19—La Guardia chosen head of Civilian Defense. 20—Germany announces rescue of all Zamzam passengers; Germany invades Crete by air. 26—Roosevelt orders new draft for July 1st. 27—The Bismarck sunk by British fleet; Roosevelt proclaims existence of unlimited national emergency. 31—First food ship under Lend-Lease act reaches England.

June: 1—British quit Crete. 2—Hitler and Mussolini meet at Brenner Pass. 3—Pro-British government at Iraq set up. 4—Former Kaiser Wilhelm dies. 9—Steamship Robin Moor sunk in Mid-Atlantic. 14—Roosevelt orders freezing of all Italian and German assets. 15—Italy freezes all U.S. funds; Croatia joins Triple Alliance. 16—Roosevelt orders closure of German Consular and propaganda offices in U.S. and expulsion of German employees. 17—Finland quits League of Nations. 19—Germany orders closure of U.S. consulates and American express Co. offices; Italy orders closure of U.S. consular offices in Italy and possessions. 20—U.S. submarine 0-9 missing; Finland orders mobilization. 21—1,500,000 children evacuated from larger Russian cities. 22—Germany invades Russia. 24—Red Army reports stiff resistance; Roosevelt frees Russian credits. 25—Germany announces Finland declared war on Russia. 27—Hungary declares war on Russia. 29—Churchill reshuffles War Cabinet.

July: 3—Stalin admits huge German gains. 5—Germans report reaching Dnieper River. 7—Roosevelt announces occupation of Iceland by U.S. troops. 11—Soviet holding Germans before Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev. 12—Hostilities cease in Syria. 12—Nazis claim Stalin line pierced. 13—Britain and Russia sign mutual aid pact. 14—Vichy government ratifies Syrian armistice. 17—Germany claims capture of Smolensk and Kishinev. 19—Nazi and Rumanian troops reported advancing on Bessarabian front. 20—British "V" campaign opened. 21—Moscow bombed for first time; First detachment of U.S. troops arrive in British Guiana. 24—Roosevelt freezes Japanese assets. 26—Russia halts German offensive on Moscow and Kiev fronts; Roosevelt orders Philippine Army and Navy into command of U.S. forces. 27—Stubborn fighting in Smolensk. 29—Finland severs diplomatic relations with Britain. 31—Arrival of Italian troops on Russian front announced.

Aug: 2—Germany reports driving deep into the Ukraine. 4—U.S. formally pledges all-out aid to Russia; All Japanese ship sailings to U.S. suspended. 6—Britain warns Japan to stay out of Thailand. 7—Bruno Mussolini killed in air crash. 9—Russians pushed back southeast of Smolensk. 10—British destroyer Defender sunk. 11—Berlin and Moscow bombed. Vichy government grants new powers to Darlan. 13—Germany admits heavy air blows struck by Britain; Baron Hiranuma, vice-premier of Japan, shot. 14—Joint U.S.-British statement reveals meeting of H.M.S. Prince of Wales and U.S. Cruiser Augusta in N. Atlantic, bringing together Prime Minister of Great Britain and the President of U.S.A. to hold historic conference, terminating in promulgation of an 8 point program of peace aims. Following meeting, Churchill visits Iceland aboard a Canadian destroyer, accompanied by Ensign F. D. Roosevelt, Jr., son of U.S. President; German troops reach Black Sea. 19—Germans claim all Ukraine west of Dnieper River. 20—Germany reports 25 Russian divisions smashed. 21—Wholesale arrest of Jews in Paris. 22—German-Finnish drive nears Leningrad. 25—British-Russian invade Iran. 26—British capture Iran oil fields. 27—Pierre Laval and Marcel Deat assassinated. 28—Fadden succeeds Menzies as Premier of Australia; Iran Government orders "cease fire"; Dnieper dam officially destroyed. 29—Russians flood southern battle front area. 30—Russians smash Hun drive for Moscow; Nazis execute 8 spies.

Sept: 1—Roosevelt pledges all effort to defeat Hitler in Labor Day speech. 7—Heaviest British air raid to date on Berlin. 9—British raid on Spitzbergen. 11—Roosevelt promises protection of all shipping in American defense zone. 19—Nazis enter Kiev. 27—Germans claim end of encirclement battle around Kiev with capture of 665,000 prisoners. 28—Nazis declare state of emergency in Bohemia and arrest of Premier.

Oct: 3—British halt exchange of prisoners with Germany under Mercy truce. 6—German forces, 3,000,000 strong, begin advance on Moscow. 12—Heavy British raids on Germany. 16—Odessa falls to Germans after 2 months siege. 17—U.S. destroyer Kearney torpedoed off Iceland. 20—Stalin declares state of siege in Moscow. 21—R.A.F. carries out 24 hour offensive against Germany and northern France. 25—Germans capture Kharkov. 27—Germans admit halt halting their advance in Russia. 28—President Roosevelt signs new lend-lease bill. 29—Russians stand firm against heaviest artillery barrage of war directed against Moscow. 30—U.S. destroyer Reuben James torpedoed and sunk off Iceland.

Nov: 5—Japanese special envoy Saburo Kurusu leaves for U.S. with last proposals. 6—Washington extends lend-lease aid to Russia. 10—Churchill promises to join with U.S. if it becomes involved in war with Japan; Aircraft carrier Ark Royal sunk by Axis subs in Mediterranean. 19—British Imperial army launches offensive in Libya. 20—General Weygand yields command of French African army. 22—Germans enter Rostov. 29—Russians recapture Rostov and begin offensive in Ukraine.

Dec: 2—British Fleet led by new battleship Prince of Wales arrives at Singapore. 7—Japan makes surprise attack on Hawaii, the Philippines, Hong Kong and Malaya. 8—U.S. Congress declares war on Japan. 9—British battleship Prince of Wales and Repulse sunk by Jap planes off Malaya. 11—Germany and Italy declares war on the U.S. 16—Admiral Kimmel and other senior officers relieved of their command in Hawaii. 22—Churchill arrives in Washington for conversation with Roosevelt. 23—Free French forces seize islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. 24—U.S. garrison at Wake Island surrenders to Japs. 25—Hong Kong surrenders to Japs. 27—Manila, declared an open city, bombed by Japs.

1942

Jan: 6—Pres. Roosevelt's message to Congress. 7—Japs withdraw from Changsha, China. 9—General Sikorski obtains agreement with Stalin for formation of Polish Army in Russia. 15—Conference of 21 American nations open at Rio de Janeiro. 17—Churchill arrives back in London. 25—Thailand declares war on Britain and U.S.; Thai troops invade Burma. 26—U.S. troops land in N. Ireland. 27—U.S. Navy and Air Force attack large Jap convoy in Macassar Straits; British announce loss of Battleship Barham in Mediterranean. 31—Causeway connecting Singapore with mainland blown up; All troops withdraw to Singapore.

Feb: 8—Germany announces death of Major General Todt, Minister of Munitions. 9—Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek arrives in India. 10—U.S. Naval forces arrive in New Zealand. 13—German battleships Sharnhorst, Gneisenau and cruiser Prinz Eugen escape from Brest harbor. 15—Singapore surrenders to Japs. 16—Admiral Horthy, regent of Hungary resigns. 19—Japs bomb Darwin, Australia. 20—Japs overrun Java, Dutch East Indies. 23—Churchill announces cabinet changes.

Mar: 3—General Sir Archibald Wavell appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Indies. 4—R.A.F. blasts Paris war industry factories. 5—Japs capture Batavia. 9—British forces withdraw from Rangoon, Burma. 10—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announces atrocities committed on prisoners at Hong Kong by Japs. 12—Russian offensive nears Smolensk. 14—U.S. troops arrived in Australia. 16—Severe naval losses in battle of Java acknowledged. 17—General McArthur assumes command of Defence of Australia. 18—Russians storm Kharkov. 24—Mackenzie King announces compulsory selective service. 25—Adaman Islands occupied by Japs. 28—Canadians included in successful British Commando raid on St. Nazaire, France. 29—British bomb Luebeck.

Apr: 1—Gasoline rationing starts in Canada. 2—Japanese advance to Akyab in Burma. 3—India Conference in doubt. 4—R.A.F. blasts Nazi bases on French coast. Announce 2 naval vessels and 1 aircraft carrier lost in S.W. Pacific. 6—Allies destroy 203 Axis planes in three days. Japanese destroy Mandalay by bombing. 8—Soviets enter White Russia. 9—Bataan surrenders to Japanese. 11—Cripps withdraws offer of post-war Dominion status to India. 13—Lord Mountbatten named head of British Commando forces. 14—Laval returns to French cabinet as vice-premier and Minister of Interior. 17—Expansion of Commonwealth Air Training plan in Canada to include all United Nations announced. Darlan resigns as vice-premier of France. Becomes head of French Naval, Land and Air Forces. 18—Allies bomb Tokyo. 22—British Commandos attack Boulogne, led by Lord Lovat. 24—British bomb Rostock. 27—Canadians return majority vote in favor of Conscription. 28—British bomb Trondheim. 30—Japanese capture Lashio, Burma.

May: 2—Japanese capture Mandalay. 4—Russians smash past Kharkov. 5—British land on French Island of Madagascar. 6—Corregidor surrenders to Japanese. 7—Madagascar surrenders to British. 8—Naval battle of Coral Sea results in heavy Japanese losses. 11—Hon. P. J. A. Cardin resigns from Canadian cabinet on Conscription issue. 13—Two merchant ships sunk in St. Lawrence by German submarine. 14—Russians advance on Kharkov. 19—Allied Air Conference opens in Ottawa. 20—R.A.F. blasts Mannheim. 26—Tea and Coffee rationed in Canada. 27—Reinhardt Heydrich assassinated in Prague. 30—R.A.F. blasts Paris.

June: 1—R.A.F. reduces Cologne to ruins. 2—R.A.F. attacks Essen. 3—R.A.F. pounds Essen a second time. 4—Dutch Harbor, Alaska, bombed by Japanese. 5—Duff report on Hong Kong made public. 10—Conscription debate opens in Ottawa. 11—British-Soviet 20 year Mutual Assistance pact announced. 12—Canada-Soviet Union to establish direct diplomatic relations. Col. Britton announces great V army ready to strike. 13—Jap landings in Aleutian Islands confirmed. 15—Soviet Black Sea Fleet aids Sebastopol. 18—Prime Minister Churchill arrives in United States for conferences with President Roosevelt. 20—Enemy submarine shells radio station on east coast of Vancouver Island. 21—Axis Army captures Tobruk, Libya. 22—Germany starts offensive against Kharkov. 26—R.A.F. stage mass raid on Bremen.

July: 4—Sebastopol falls to the Germans. 22—R.C.A.F. bombs the Ruhr. 26—Germans capture Rostov. 27—R.A.F. bombs Hamburg.

August: 7—United States Marines make landings on the Solomon Islands. 8—Mohandas Gandhi and other Indian leaders arrested. 11—Germans overrun Maikop oilfields in Caucasus. 15—Germans execute first civilian hostages in Holland. 17—London reveals Churchill-Stalin second front conference in Moscow. 19—Combined British-Canadian Commando attack on Dieppe, France. 22—Brazil declares war on Germany and Italy after extensive shipping losses due to Axis submarines. 25—Duke of Kent killed in airplane crash in Scotland on his way to Iceland. 28—R.A.F. bombs Kassel. 29—R.A.F. bombs Nurnberg. 31—Russian planes batter Berlin.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE—These are some of the most important happenings during the first 3 years of "The World War 2". Every day brings events of even greater import, but, if all individuals in the United Nations daily do their part, ultimate victory is assured. V—for Victory . . .

THIS WAR ATLAS, COMPILED AND PUBLISHED IN MANITOBA, IS UP-TO-THE-MINUTE AT TIME OF ISSUE AND IS APPROVED AND RECOMMENDED FOR HOME STUDY AND CLASSROOM REFERENCE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

By making the Atlas available to Manitoba Schools, the Department of Education earnestly desires to encourage an intelligent interest in current events, so essential to a "Total War Effort".

This Atlas differs from the usual geographical and educational publications in so far that it is published solely as an essential guide to current events of this war and will be a valuable library reference to the World at War 1942-43, when the present titanic conflict is history and boundaries are changed.

INSTRUCTIONS

Regarding Educational Use of This Atlas When Following Current Events:

"Index to Countries" on page 1 is a quick guide to any area of interest. Pages are given in the order of greatest detail, Palestine for instance is followed by the Numbers 17, 6, 12. This indicates that the greatest detail about Palestine can be found on page 17. Capitals, approximate areas and populations are included in this index.

Contents by pages are also shown on page 1, as also is a guide to Times around the Globe with a concise explanation.

Commencing on page 2 is a record of the most important happenings of the War, chronologically arranged. A brief introduction is followed by a summary of the most important events occurring from the commencement of the War, September 1st, 1939 until the end of June 1940 (continued on page 18 and concluding 3 years of war up to September 1st, 1942.)

On page 2 is also an inset map of the French-German frontier wherein the events recorded on the same page took place. The original Maginot and Siegfried lines are also shown. This map is especially interesting as most of the conflict of 1914-1918 also took place in this area.

The indexes on page 1 will be a ready reference guide to the remainder of the contents, but special attention might be drawn to pages 3 and 4, regarding "Invasion Coasts and the Second Front"; the double page map on pages 5 and 6 showing the farthest German advance into Russia (1941), the partitioning of Poland (1939) and the occupied and unoccupied zones of France.

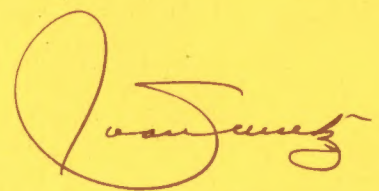
(NOTE:—Vichy, an unimportant hamlet prior to the War, now the key-town of France illustrates the necessity of this type of Atlas as a guide to current events.)

Italy and the Balkans, a double page detailed map on page 7 and 8, might very aptly be termed "The Cauldron of Europe" a volcanic area of the past, present and future. Pages 11 and 12 show the same area with adjacent countries, the whole Mediterranean and North African Coast in detail with inset map of Africa.

India and all points from which she is menaced appear on pages 13, 14 and overleaf, pages 15 and 16, is an unusual map of India and Burma. This map has with it a brief but explicit explanation of India's division as regards Provinces, States, Agencies, areas, population, religions and Governments

Other interesting features of the Atlas are the inclusion of oil areas, pipe lines, the Russian supply route and all such information as it has been possible to acquire for an Atlas,

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED IN MANITOBA AND DESIGNED TO ASSIST ITS READERS TO KEEP ABREAST OF WORLD EVENTS IN THESE CRITICAL TIMES.



Minister of Education.

NOTE

The contents of this Atlas are also published as a series of pocket maps. Each map has a different coloured cover to render them easily distinguishable one from the other. They are pocket size, folding to 7" x 3½", but opening up to 10½" x 14"; a convenient size for reference in the arm-chair, bus, street-car or train, even at the lunch table for the busy business man. Not too large—not too small—and double-value for both sides are in six-colours and the series of five cover all war areas.

Select all, or the ones you need from the description and page reference following.

Order by Number—25 cents each postpaid.

Additional copies of this Atlas \$1.00 each postpaid.

No. 1—BRITISH ISLES AND INVASION COASTS, (pink cover). See British Isles, page 3 and Scandinavia, page 4. Reverse side, German Western Frontier, page 2 and Chronological War Record, September 1st, 1939, to end of August, 1942, pages 2 and 18.

No. 2—EUROPE—1942, (blue cover), pages 5 and 6. Reverse side, map of Near East, page 17, with additional area shown, plus inset map of the World.

No. 3—ITALY AND THE BALKAN NATIONS, (green cover), pages 7 and 8. Reverse side, The North African Coast, pages 11 and 12.

No. 4—THE WORLD, (yellow cover), pages 9 and 10. Reverse side, The Orient, page 14, and inset map of Africa, page 11.

No. 5—INDIA AND BURMA, (purple cover), pages 15 and 16. Reverse side, The Near and Far East, pages 13 and 14.

Order Through

THE MANITOBA TEXT BOOK BUREAU

146-148 Notre Dame Avenue, East — Winnipeg, Man.

or Direct from the Publisher

DIXON MAPS

922 Royal Bank Building

— Winnipeg, Canada